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NEWS 1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS 2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS 3	JAN 17	Pre-1988 INPI data added to MARPAT
NEWS 4	FEB 21	STN AnaVist, Version 1.1, lets you share your STN AnaVist visualization results
NEWS 5	FEB 22	The IPC thesaurus added to additional patent databases on STN
NEWS 6	FEB 22	Updates in EPFULL; IPC 8 enhancements added
NEWS 7	FEB 27	New STN AnaVist pricing effective March 1, 2006
NEWS 8	MAR 03	Updates in PATDPA; addition of IPC 8 data without attributes
NEWS 9	MAR 22	EMBASE is now updated on a daily basis
NEWS 10	APR 03	New IPC 8 fields and IPC thesaurus added to PATDPAFULL
NEWS 11	APR 03	Bibliographic data updates resume; new IPC 8 fields and IPC thesaurus added in PCTFULL
NEWS 12	APR 04	STN AnaVist $500 visualization usage credit offered
NEWS 13	APR 12	LINSPEC, learning database for INSPEC, reloaded and enhanced
NEWS 14	APR 12	Improved structure highlighting in FQHIT and QHIT display in MARPAT
NEWS 15	APR 12	Derwent World Patents Index to be reloaded and enhanced during second quarter; strategies may be affected
NEWS 16	MAY 10	CA/CAplus enhanced with 1900-1906 U.S. patent records
NEWS 17	MAY 11	KOREAPAT updates resume
NEWS 18	MAY 19	Derwent World Patents Index to be reloaded and enhanced

NEWS EXPRESS FEBRUARY 15 CURRENT VERSION FOR WINDOWS IS V8.01a, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 19 DECEMBER 2005. V8.0 AND V8.01 USERS CAN OBTAIN THE UPGRADE TO V8.01a AT http://download.cas.org/express/v8.0-Discover/

NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS IPC8	For general information regarding STN implementation of IPC 8
NEWS X25	X.25 communication option no longer available after June 2006

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=> (apolipoprotein A1 or ATPB or leukotriene A4 hydrolase or superoxide dismutase or albumin or AOP2 or methionine adenosyl transferase or selenium binding protein) and (NASH or nonalcoholic steatohepatitis or non-alcoholic steatohepatitis)

L1	1	FILE AGRICOLA
L2	5	FILE BIOTECHNO
L3	0	FILE CONFSCI
L4	0	FILE HEALSAFE
L5	0	FILE IMSDRUGCONF
L6	1	FILE LIFESCI
L7	20	FILE PASCAL

TOTAL FOR ALL FILES
L8 27 (APOLIPOPROTEIN A1 OR ATPB OR LEUKOTRIENE A4 HYDROLASE OR SUPERO
XIDE DISMUTASE OR ALBUMIN OR AOP2 OR METHIONINE ADENOSYL TRANSFE

RASE OR SELENIUM BINDING PROTEIN) AND (NASH OR NONALCOHOLIC STEAT
OHEPATITIS OR NON-ALCOHOLIC STEATOHEPATITIS)

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L9 22 DUP REM L8 (5 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

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ENTER L# LIST OR (END):l1-l6
L3 HAS NO ANSWERS
L4 HAS NO ANSWERS
L5 HAS NO ANSWERS
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PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L3
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L4
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L5
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L6
L10 6 DUP REM L1-L6 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> d l10 ibib abs total

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 6 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:36775817 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Hepatic gene expression in histologically progressive **nonalcoholic steatohepatitis**
AUTHOR: Sreekumar R.; Rosado B.; Rasmussen D.; Charlton M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: M. Charlton, Div. of Gastroenterol./Hepatology, Mayo Clinic and Foundation, 200 First St. SW, Rochester, MN 55905, United States.
E-mail: charlton.michael@mayo.edu
SOURCE: Hepatology, (01 JUL 2003), 38/1 (244-251), 57 reference(s)
CODEN: HPTLD0 ISSN: 0270-9139
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2003:36775817 BIOTECHNO
AB Although the molecular basis for the pathophysiology of **nonalcoholic steatohepatitis** (**NASH**) is poorly understood, insulin resistance and mitochondrial dysfunction are physiologic hallmarks of this condition. We sought evidence of a transcriptional or pretranscriptional basis for insulin resistance and mitochondrial dysfunction through measurement of hepatic gene expression (messenger RNA [mRNA]) using high-density synthetic oligonucleotide microarray analysis (Hu6800 GeneChip, Affymetrix, CA). Global hepatic gene expression was determined in snap-frozen liver biopsy specimens from 4 groups: (1) patients with cirrhotic-stage **NASH** (n = 6), (2) patients with cirrhosis caused by hepatitis C virus (HCV) (n = 6), (3) patients with cirrhosis secondary to primary biliary cirrhosis (PBC) (n = 6), and (4) healthy controls (n = 6). Genes were considered to be expressed differentially in **NASH** only if there was a greater than 2-fold difference in abundance of mRNA when compared with each of the control groups. Sixteen genes were uniquely differentially expressed (4 overexpressed and 12 underexpressed) in patients with cirrhotic-stage **NASH**. Genes that were significantly underexpressed included genes important for maintaining mitochondrial function (copper/zinc **superoxide dismutase**, aldehyde oxidase, and catalase). Glucose 6-phospatase, alcohol dehydrogenase, elongation factor-TU, methylglutaryl coenzyme A (CoA), acyl CoA synthetase, oxoacyl CoA thiolase, and ubiquitin also were underexpressed in **NASH**. Genes that were overexpressed in **NASH** included complement component C3 and hepatocyte-derived fibrinogen-related protein, potentially

contributing to impaired insulin sensitivity. In conclusion, these studies provide evidence for a transcriptional or pretranscriptional basis for impaired mitochondrial function (attenuated capacity for the dismutation of reactive oxygen species) and diminished insulin sensitivity (increased acute phase reactants) in patients with histologically progressive **NASH**. Further studies are required to determine the mechanism and the physiologic significance of these findings.

L10 ANSWER 2 OF 6 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:34258385 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Apolipoprotein synthesis in **nonalcoholic steatohepatitis**
AUTHOR: Charlton M.; Sreekumar R.; Rasmussen D.; Lindor K.; Sreekumaran Nair K.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. M. Charlton, Division of Gastroenterology, Mayo Clinic and Foundation, 200 First St., S. W., Rochester MN 55905, United States.
E-mail: charlton.michael@mayo.edu
SOURCE: Hepatology, (2002), 35/4 (898-904), 47 reference(s)
CODEN: HPTLD0 ISSN: 0270-9139
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 2002:34258385 BIOTECHNO
AB The pathophysiology of hepatic steatosis, a prerequisite of nonalcoholic fatty liver disease, is poorly understood. Because very-low-density lipoprotein (VLDL) formation is the chief route of hepatic lipid export, we hypothesized that the synthesis of apoB-100, a rate-determining step in hepatic VLDL formation, may be altered in patients with **nonalcoholic steatohepatitis** (**NASH**). This study evaluated the relative synthesis rates of apolipoprotein B-100 (apoB-100) in patients with **NASH** and in lean and body mass index (BMI)-matched (obese) controls without **NASH**. A primed continuous infusion of L-[1-.sup.1.sup.3C] leucine was used to measure the absolute synthesis rates (ASR) of apoB-100 and fibrinogen in 7 patients with **NASH** and compared them with 7 lean and 7 obese (BMI-matched) controls without **NASH**. The ASRs of fibrinogen and **albumin** also were measured. The mean ASR of apoB-100 in patients with **NASH** was lower (31.5 ± 3.4 mg/kg/d) than that of obese (115.2 ± 7.2 mg/kg/d, P < .001) and lean controls (82.4 ± 4.1 mg/kg/d, P = .002). In contrast, the mean ASR of fibrinogen was greater in subjects with **NASH** than in both control groups. These data indicate that **NASH** is associated with markedly altered hepatic synthesis of apoB-100. The finding that **albumin** synthesis was not similarly decreased in patients with **NASH** shows that the attenuation of apoB-100 synthesis is not on the basis of globally impaired hepatic protein synthesis. In conclusion, because apoB-100 synthesis is a rate-determining step in hepatocyte lipid export, decreased synthesis of this protein may be an important factor in the development of hepatic steatosis, a prerequisite for **NASH**.

L10 ANSWER 3 OF 6 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:34810378 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: Apolipoprotein synthesis in **nonalcoholic steatohepatitis** [5] (multiple letters)
AUTHOR: Lonardo A.; Loria P.; Charlton M.R.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. A. Lonardo, Operating Unit of Internal Medicine, Modena City Hospital, Modena, Italy.
SOURCE: Hepatology, (2002), 36/2 (514-515)
CODEN: HPTLD0 ISSN: 0270-9139
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Letter
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
AN 2002:34810378 BIOTECHNO

L10 ANSWER 4 OF 6 BIOTECHNO COPYRIGHT 2006 Elsevier Science B.V. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:29074792 BIOTECHNO

TITLE: The clinical significance of slightly to moderately increased liver transaminase values in asymptomatic patients
AUTHOR: Mathiesen U.L.; Franzen L.E.; Fryden A.; Foberg U.; Bodemar G.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dr. U.L. Mathiesen, Dept. of Internal Medicine, County Hospital, P.O. Box 701, S-572 28 Oskarshamn, Sweden.
SOURCE: Scandinavian Journal of Gastroenterology, (1999), 34/1 (85-91), 16 reference(s)
CODEN: SJGRA4 ISSN: 0036-5521
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: Norway
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1999:29074792 BIOTECHNO
AB Background: Our aim was to study liver disorders in asymptomatic patients with slightly to moderately increased liver transaminase values in a population living in an area with a low prevalence of viral and hereditary liver diseases. Methods: One hundred and fifty consecutive patients with slightly to moderately increased liver transaminases for at least 6 months without symptoms or signs of liver disease were included. Median (range) was 0.75 μkat/l (0.24-2.9) for aspartate aminotransferase (ASAT) and 1.18 μkat/l (0.28-4.5) for alanine aminotransferase (ALAT). A percutaneous liver biopsy was performed, and blood was sampled for a detailed biochemical and serologic profile. Results: Chronic vital hepatitis C was found in 15.3% of the patients, autoimmune hepatitis in 1.3%, primary biliary cirrhosis in 1.3%, and heterozygotic alpha-1-antitrypsin deficiency in 0.7%. Presumed alcoholic liver disease was diagnosed in 8%, and **non-alcoholic steatohepatitis** in 2%. Chronic hepatitis with no obvious etiology was diagnosed in 24%, of whom 39% had interface hepatitis (piecemeal activity). Seventy-one per cent of these 39% had measurable levels of autoantibodies, but IgG levels within normal limits prevented the 'clinical' diagnosis of autoimmune hepatitis. Liver steatosis was the diagnosis in 40%. Most were overweight and had increased serum triglyceride levels. However, in 13.3% the fatty infiltration was considered 'essential', as both body mass index (BMI) and triglyceride levels were normal. Other diagnoses were liver fibrosis with no obvious inflammatory activity (3.3%), cirrhosis of unknown etiology (0.7%), and for the remaining (3.3%) patients histopathologic findings were considered 'normal'. Cirrhosis was found in five biopsy specimens: hepatitis C (n = 2), autoimmune hepatitis (n = 1), primary biliary cirrhosis (n = 1), and cryptogenic cirrhosis (n = 1). No concomitant disease was of importance for the diagnosis and/or histopathologic findings. No obvious drug-related increased liver test results were found with any single drug. However, patients with chronic hepatitis of unknown etiology, especially with interface hepatitis, significantly more often than the rest of the population were receiving drug treatment. Conclusion: Most transaminitis patients had steatosis, and some had defined diseases including chronic hepatitis C. Chronic hepatitis of unknown etiology was found in a substantial proportion (24%) of a population living in an area with a low burden of hepatic viruses and genetic disorders.

L10 ANSWER 5 OF 6 BIOTECHNO
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:24141628 BIOTECHNO
TITLE: A fluorimetric assay for hydrogen peroxide, suitable for NAD(P)H-dependent superoxide generating redox systems
AUTHOR: Rapoport R.; Hanukoglu I.; Sklan D.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Dept. of Hormone Research, Weizman Institute of Science,Rehovot 76100, Israel.
SOURCE: Analytical Biochemistry, (1994), 218/2 (309-313)
CODEN: ANBCA2 ISSN: 0003-2697
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article
COUNTRY: United States
LANGUAGE: English
SUMMARY LANGUAGE: English
AN 1994:24141628 BIOTECHNO

AB We report a simple and sensitive fluorimetric method for quantitative assay of the production rate of hydrogen peroxide, and indirectly of superoxide, during electron transfer reactions. The assay requires the inclusion of **superoxide dismutase**, catalase, and 6% methanol in the tested reaction system, to stochiometrically produce formaldehyde per molecule of H.sub.2O.sub.2 generated. The reaction is terminated by adding 2 vol of **Nash** reagent and heating at 60°C for 10 min, to convert accumulated formaldehyde to diacetyldihydrolutidine (DDL). The standard curve for formaldehyde, based on the fluorescence of DDL, is highly reproducible and allows measurement of 1 μM amounts in the reaction sample (coefficient of variation <15%). The excitation and emission wavelengths of DDL at 412 and 505 nm are distant from those of NAD(P)H. Thus, the method can be used in NAD(P)H-dependent enzymatic systems to measure both NAD(P)H oxidation and superoxide production in the same sample. We validated the assay in a mitochondrial P450 system determining the fraction of total electron flow that is channeled to oxy-radical formation. The assay should be useful in the study of this and other superoxide/H.sub.2O.sub.2 generating systems.

L10 ANSWER 6 OF 6 AGRICOLA
(2006) on STN DUPLICATE 1

ACCESSION NUMBER: 91:19188 AGRICOLA
DOCUMENT NUMBER: IND91007149
TITLE: NADPH-dependent reaction of paraquat in mouse brain microsomes.
AUTHOR(S): Hara, S.; Endo, T.; Kuriiwa, F.; Kano, S.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Tokyo Medical College, Tokyo, Japan
AVAILABILITY: DNAL (RA1190.T62)
SOURCE: Toxicology letters, Dec 1990. Vol. 54, No. 2/3. p. 271-277
Publisher: Amsterdam : Elsevier Science Publishers.
CODEN: TOLED5; ISSN: 0378-4274
NOTE: Includes references.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: Non-U.S. Imprint other than FAO
LANGUAGE: English

AB When paraquat was incubated with mouse brain microsomes in the presence of NADPH, a **Nash**-reagent-reactive substance (NRRS) (but not formalin) was produced. It was found that NRRS production was decreased in a dose-dependent manner by N-ethylmaleimide, a sulfhdryl reagent, which also inhibited NADPH-cytochrome P-450 reductase in parallel with the decrease in NRRS production. NRRS production was reduced by radical scavengers (catechin, glutathione, mannitol, **superoxide dismutase** and catalase). or under anaerobic conditions. In addition, inhibitors of adrenal cortex mitochondrial cytochrome P-450 (metyrapone, aminoglutethimide and amphenone B) inhibited NRRS production without causing a significant decrease in NADPH-cytochrome P-450 reductase activity. These findings suggest that active oxygen species and the mixed-function oxidase system may play important roles in NRRS production from paraquat in brain microsomes.